follows: Receipts to last night, \$7,875 13; receipts to-day, \$8,261; total up to the close of to day's exhibition, \$16,136 13; total receipts last year. \$10,815; increase up to to-night over last year's total, \$5,321 13. The total receipts in Buffalo, in 1857, which were the largest ever before realized, were \$15,073 89; the increase to-night over the whole receipts at Buffalo is \$1,062 24, and to this the receipts of to-morrow will have to be added. This will put the present exhibition far ahead of any other in the annals of the Society.

The meeting to-night for discussion in the Society's hall was largely attended.

#### Arrival of the Canada.

SACKVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 6-F. M.
The Royal Mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool 24th ult., arrived at Halifax to-day, but, owing to a desperate storm of wind and rain, the express with the news will not reach this place before 9 or 10 o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

The Nova-Scotia line is reported out of working order this evening.

#### Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 6, 1859. Jones, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the VIIIth District by a majority ranging from 250 to 350. In the VIIth District, Hill, Opposition, is reflected by 250 majority. Gov. Brown's majority is fully 15,000. The Democrats are successful in all but the Hild and VIIth Congressional Districts.

#### Mississippi Election.

New ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1859. The returns of the Mississippi election show Demo

cratic gains. The Louisiana Vigilant Committee still continue

their operations.

A large rope factory here was burned to-day; loss, \$100,000; insured for \$70,000. Havana advices say that Gen. Concha had asked to

The stock of sugar was 170,000 boxes. Money was

Sight exchanges on New-York, † V cent premium; 60 day bills, 1 w 12 premium.

# State Politics.

The Republican Justicial Convention to day nominated Judge Harris for the Supreme Court of this District.

The American Convention was also held to-day. The Convention voted down a resolution to nominate, and adjourned size dis. and adjourned sine die.

#### Mexican News.

Washington, Thorsday, Oct. 6, 1859.

New Orleans papers of Saturday last are received from which we extract the following Mexican intelli-

gence: Tampico dates of the 26th ult. say that letters from Tampico dates of the 20th till, say that letters from the camp of the Liberals make light of the recent en-gagement between Generals Woll and Degolfado. The latter was still near Viletta, whence he had sent word to the Commander in Chief that his division was nearly organized.

nearly organized.

The brigade of Zacateoss, supported by six field pieces and a numerous park of artillery, had incorporated itself with the division of the Center.

Numerous desertions from the enemy to the Liberals are reported—at one time 500 infantry, and at another a numerous body of cavalry.

There was no concentration of troops for a combined attack, or does it appear that any definite plans have

attack, tor does it appear that any definite plans have yet been agreed upon by the Liberals.

#### From Boston.

The Democrats of the Vith District to-day held a Convention at Salem, and elected Dr. Geo. B. Loring and Enes Williams as Delegates to the Charleston Convention. Both are considered as Douglas men.

The Putnam Phalanx left here at an early hour this morning for home.

The Patnam Phalanx left here at an early nour this morning for bome.

John E. Wilder, esq., the well-known safe maker, died yesterday at Cheisea.

All the tents were blown down and the exhibiting pavilion of the New-Hampshire State Fair at Dover was badly damaged by the gale this morning. Although some 10,000 people were present, none were injured.

The following is the mouthly statement of the value of imports and experts of goods, wares and mer-

of imports and exports of goods, wares and mer-chandise entered during the month of September, 1859: Outlable, entered for consumption.......\$1.820,076

Dutlable, warehoused...
Free (exclusive of specie and buillon).....
Specie and Buillon..... 

## Protestant Episcopal Convention.

RICHMOND Taursday, Oct. 6, 1859
The Epiecopal Convention was chiefly engaged to-The Episcopal Convention was called engaged to-day in referring amendments to canons to the Commit-tee en Canons. Dr. Binney, Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia, was formally introduced to the Convention. A motion to hold the next Triennial Convention at Chi esgo occasioned a lorg debate. A motion to substitute New York was lost, but no final action has yet been taken. The Committee on New Diocessa reported, recommending the admission of the Diocessa in Munesota. Adjourned till to morrow.

The House of Bishops sits with closed doors, so that

no report can be made of to-day's proceedings.

## Opposition to Reform.

BALTIMORE, TRURGAY, Oct. 6, 1859.

A town meeting, to sustain the Mayor in his opposition to the reform movement, was held this afternoon in Menument square. The gathering was quite small, and is regarded as a failure in point of numbers. The resolutions and speeches were moderate in tone. There was no disorder. was no disorder.

A cavalcade of sixteen omnibuses, some with eigh

horses attached, formerly on the Touth and Eleventh street lines in Philadelphia, passed through Baltimore this afternoon, on their way to Washington.

A Brig Broken Up.

SQUAN, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 6, 1859.

The brig Mason B. Davis of Boston, recently ashore at this place, has broken up. The wreck will be sold text week on the beach.

## Rope Factory Burned.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1859.

The Chicago Rope Factory was burned to-day. Loss wall: insured. small: insured.

Sight drafts on New-York dull, at 1 1 to cent prem.

## Fire.

St. Louis, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1859.

The planing mill of Higginbetham & Co., at Lesvenworth, Kansas, was destroyed by fire on Sunday.

Loss \$20,000; insured \$7,000.

## Markets.

Markets.

Chicago, Oct. 4-6 p. m.—Flour steady. Wheat is firm; roles 10,500 bash. Spring at \$1 6410 \$1 701. Cons is judied at 76c. Oays are dull. Receipts.—4 see bils. Plour, 93,000 bash. Wheat, 9500 bash. Oorn, 14,500 bash. Oats.

Obwest, 950 bash. Corn, 14,600 bash. Oats.

Obwest, 10,500 bash. Oats. Balls's lower; sales 3,500 bash. Canada at 75c. delivered. Oats are source and firm. Coval Presents unchanged. Lake Bayony.—300 bils. Flour, 7,500 bash. Wheat, 12,000 do. Corn, 21,600 do. Barley, 7,500 do. Rye, 400 do. Pest. Canal Exports.—2,900 bbls. Flour, 7,100 bash. Wheat, 13,000 do. Barley, 5,300 do. Rye.

Tornoro, Oct. 6.—Flours steady, and scarce. Wheat excelled, and advanced 1970. Oars steady. Barley steady.

New-Orleans, Oct. 6.—Cornoro unchanged is price, but la. Buryano, Oct. 6.—Flour steady.

New-Orleans, Oct. 6.—Cornoro unchanged is price, but la. Buryano, Oct. 6.—Cornoro unchanged is price, but la. 4 62,624 875 for extra Michigan Indian and Onlo, \$5.50 bales.

Flour firm. Pork bucyani: Mess \$15 75. Whissy 29,630c.

Buryano, Oct. 6.—Cornoro unchanged is price, but la. 4 62,644 875 for extra Michigan indian and Wisconsin; \$4 62,644 875 for extra Michigan indian and Onlo, \$5.50 bbs. Oats. 62,600 bbs. No. 2 Consage Spring, free che board, at 36c; 1 ker, 16,000 bash. No. 2 Consage Spring, free on board at \$70. 9,000 bash. Milwankee Club on private terms; 3,000 bash. Amber Michigan at \$1 05. Cons firm, with small select of No. 1 Histone at \$55. Oats bower, and \$50. on Flour to New-York; 9c, on Corn. 9jc. on Wheat, and \$50. on Flour to Troy

XXVIITO SENATE DISTRICT .- The Republican Convention at Corning yesterday, nominated Samuel H. Hammond for the next State Senate.

The ship Hortensia has been purchased in Charles

THE GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE.

NARRATIVE OF MR. LA MOUNTAIN. From a long account by Mr. La Mountain in The

Troy Times, we quote the following: We ascended about three thousand feet, so prest We ascended about three thousand reet, so great was our ascensive momentum, without varying ten feet from a perpendicular line—the broad square, with its thousands who were gazing heavenward to watch our course, remaining still beneath our feet. After st-taining this attitude, the balloon struck the north-eastern current, and was drifted along with it at about the rate of twenty five miles an hour, and still ascending very rapidly. This current was one of great depth, as, a)though we went up to the hight of three and a haif miles, we did not lose it. After reaching an altitude of three miles and a haif, we took a still more easterly three miles and a half, we took a still more easterly course. As some journals have argued, judging from the point at which we landed, that the easterly current is not always reliable, I pause here to remark that I never found it more so than on that Thursday afternoon. I thought then, and still continue to think, that had I maintained an altitude of two and a half miles, I could have crossed the occar, in this part of the still could have crossed the occar, in this could have crossed the occar, in this case, it is the could have crossed the occar, in this case, it is the could have crossed the occar, in this case, it is the could have crossed the occar, in this case, it is the could have crossed the occar, in this case, it is the could have crossed the occar, in this case, it is the could have crossed the occar, in this case, it is the could have crossed the occar, in this case, it is the could have crossed the occar, in this case, it is the could have crossed the occar, in this case, it is the could have crossed the occar, it is not always reliable. could have crossed the ocean in thirty six hours, and without any more ballast than in making an ordinary local ascension. It must be remembered that it was when we left this ever reliable stratum, and descended into the local currents, that we were carried in a north-

we remained at an altitude of three miles and a half we remained at an alittude of three times and a hair about half an hour. At this hight we were going almost due east. At two minutes past 6 o'clock the thermometer indicated 31°, having tallen 18° after our departure from the earth. Here my friend Haddock, who had set all unconcerned in the backet, taking notes as coolly as though in his comfortable sanctum at Wa entown, began to discover that it was rather too cold weather to record a reactiff with any degree of cold weather to propel a pencil with any degree of comfort. He therefore provided himself with the over-cost his friend had furnished him at the moment of our departure, and fortunately found in the pockets an ex tra pair of gloves for me-mine having been dropped from my pocket on the square.

from my pocket on the square.

I here ste the first meal for three days—having been unwell during that time—and the last it was to be my good fortune to enjoy during the four days to come. We had but little provisions on board, and it did not take us long to exhaust these, the ride and the bracing atmosphere having given us voracious appetites. Unfortunately for Mr. Haddock, the ballocon commenced "blowing off" soon after, and this, with the attendant rarefication of air which had caused it, decidedly discomposed his stomach. The result was that we were rarefication of air which had caused it, decidedly discomposed his stomach. The result was that we were
somewhat lightened. I had eaten none for three days
previously; he lost about all he had eaten. We were,
therefore, neither of us in the very best condition for
the somewhat peculiar experiences that were soon to
befall us.

At 6:50 we were still about three miles and a half
above the earth, which the clouds entirely shut out
from view, and still going almost due east. We continued in this course for a few minutes, remaining almost in equilibrium, when the sun left us, and as the

most in equilibrium when the sun left us, and as the gas became somewhat more dense, we commenced to essend. After getting as far as the top of the clouds, I supposed that we had left the easterly current, and responsed that we had left the easterly current, and were traveling due north at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour. I did not think we had journeyed more than twenty five miles northward of Watertown, and if the current was going in the direction I supposed, by keeping it a little while, we would have crossed the St. Lawrence, leading near the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, on the direct route for Kingaton, where my text ascension was to have taken place Mr. Haddock was very auxious to keep up longer but I had already staid above longer than I antic pated, and the number of my engagements ahead impressed me with the importance of making a safe land-

g before dark. We remained upon the surface of the clouds, floating We remained upon the surface of the clouds, floating on them as a ship does on water. I opened the valve. The sun had but just left us above, and it was hardly early twilight above there. But as we went down, it became densely, impenetrably dark, "a darkness that "one might almost feel, and cut with a knife." The illusion toat the clouds were a dense body upon which we had been sailing was therefore borne out by the resemblance in our then present condition to a foundered ship, cleaving the waters on the way to the bottom of the ocean. To be sure, there was no difficulty in ship, cleaving the waters on the way to the bottom of the ocean. To be sure, there was no difficulty in breathing, and the atmosphere was quite warm, the only sensation of oppression being that caused by the awful carkness. As we were passing through the cluds we heard a roaring as of a great cataract. I supposed at the time it was some one of the St. Law-rence rapids. My impression now is that it was one of the falls of the Ottawa, a short distance above By-town. We were fifteen minutes in passing through the cloud strata.

After we get clear of the clouds, we found to our astonishment that we were not more than 500 feet above the earth, and it was exceedingly dark. This last fact was all the more singular, because when we left the upper regions, it was light enough to read fine print. On nearing the ground we saw a glimmering light, apparently from a house at some distance, but—for reasons I have before given—we could not tell in which direction. But ciractly under us, and as far as the eye could reach, was one unbroken, unpeopled wild. We were able to tell that we were over woods, and not water, very readily, because we settled down until so near the tops of the trees, that when I threw out a small quantity of sand, we could hear it rattling among the leaves and dry branchee. It was at his time—about 71 o'clock—a perfect calm. Hardly a breath of air was stirring and the balloon did not sway in any direction. I could have made a landing at this time with perfect ease—but there are always many objections to coming down amid timber, and I had no disposition to run the risk of damaging my splendid balloon. sition to run the risk of damaging my splendid ballo The result proved that I did not calculate rightly; but human reasoning is very apt to be based upon false premises when moving in the dark.

We held a "consultation," which resulted in the We held a "consultation," which resulted in the conclusion that we were mistaken—that we had not traveled as fast or as far as we supposed, and had settld over the north-west corner of the famous John Brown tract. If this was the case, by throwing out ballast, and going a short distance further, we should pass the woods, and reach a cleared district. I requested Mr. Haddock to discharge some sand, which he did, and we rose very quickly into the clouds again. At this time it was raining very slightly, and it was interesting to observe the changing phenomena, as we passed up above the point whence the shower was descending, and reached an allitude where the clouds assumed reaching more than thin vapors or fors. The seemed nothing more than thin vapors or fogs. The rain had no effect whatever upon the balloon, and did not affect its ascensive power in the least. We made six attempts to land after this, at intervals

We made six attempts to land after this, at intervals ten or fifteen minutes spart—the object being to ascertain whether we had passed the woods as yet or not. On the third descent, we came down upon the bosom of a little lake, shut in aimid the almost impenetrable extent of trees around. The car even tonched the water, and we had our life-preservers ready for emergencies, but the discharge of a very small quantity of ballast charged the course of the balloon, and it quickly rose again. On the fourth attempt, we came down beside a very high tree and caught hold of its branches for a moment to look around; but there were woods still as far as the eve could reach in the dark: branches for a moment to look around; but there were woods still as far as the eye could reach in the dark; and right before us a frowning mountain raised its beetling head, until it seemed lost in the clouds. So up we went again, journeying for a few moments very the week again, journeying for a few moments very close to the tree-tope. On the sixth attempt, we came down very near the top of a tall tree, of which Mr. Haddock caught hold. I reached out my hand and feit of it. It was sprace! A very messenger of evil idiags. No sprace grew in the New York wilderness, that I knew, and the hardy tree was a native only of colder climater. We must therefore be over Canada. that I knew, and the hardy tree was a native only of colder climates. We must therefore be over Canada. If this was so, we were above the great wilderness. This I knew was almost unbounded—its only known limit being the Arctic circle. Therefore, if there we were, the sconer we staid where we were, the better. So I made fast to the top of the spruce, and we composed curselves as well as possible for a night of "rest"—crawling down in the bottom of the car, and going to sleep the car.

Daylight came-none too soon to satisfy the two Daylight came—none too soon to satisfy the two somewhat anrious individuals who were awaiting its first glimmers. The rain had ceased, leaving us thoroughly soaked in our perch, but the clouds above drooped very cear the earth. We had on board about fifteen pounds of ballast, which we threw out, as well as one blacket, one overcoat, an anchor rope, two or three porter bottles, and other small articles. This was necessary to give us an ascensive power, because about or e hundred pounds weight had been added to the balloon during the night by the deposit of rain in little reservoirs upon it and the soaking of the net. When we arose, we ascended at once, so as to pass through the stratum of clouds, which had so thinned out during the rain that it was probably not more than a toursand feet in thickness. Once more the earth was out of sight, and the sunstine, was upon us. We found ourselves going still due north. As the sun's rays fell upon the balloon, the drying off of the water was out of eight, and the sunshine, was upon us. We found ourselves going still due north. As the sun's rays fell upon the balloon, the drying off of the water and the expansion of the gas increased the ascensive power very much, and we shet up rapidly to the hight of a mile before it was possible for me to check the upward tendency. I knew the scorer we reached terra firms the better. Drawing the valve, therefore, we came down below the clouds.

And here, what a view! As far as the eye could reach, in every direction, one unbroken sea of fores limbs; massive trees, shooting their tapering bodie far up toward the clouds, and relieved with very little foliage; the broad, cheerless, and forbidding prospect broken only by a mountain at some distance, and one or two small sheets of water near by.

Discharging gas as rapidly as possible, we came

or two small sheets of water near by.

Discharging gas as rapidly as possible, we came down, the ballom settling between two tall spraces. The globe caught in the limbs, but as it collapsed with the discharge, our weight settled the car within eight feet of the earth, enabling us to drop out without dif-

ficulty. It was most fortunate that our descent was made just at this point, the balloon barely crowding between the trees, else we might have been impaid.

About 12 o'clock we entered a large lake. Never

between the trees, else we might have been impaled or thrown out from a very great hight by consussion.

After jumping out, I knew that it was necessary to absunde the balloon, as we should have all we could do to find our way out of that almost impenetrable wild, without any incumbrances. There was no alternative—the work of the Atlantic was done. I have hobelod-a versel I had learned to love as my home engulfed in the foaming waters, but I never experienced anything like the emotion that filled my heart as I exclaimed, "Good by, old Atlantic we shall never meet again!" It seemed like parting from an old friend in perfect health, with the full knowledge that he would not belo look at 1"—of so many perils and so many piensures as it does for a father to tear himself away from the coffin of a beloved child. Perhaps it was foolish and nonsensical; if it was, I can only say I could not help it.

After jumping out I knew that it was no ecessary to the absence as prospect opened on moral vision. About 12 o'clock we entered a large lake. Never more cheeriese prospect opened on moral vision. Perhaps weeks must pass before we would find the could. About 12 o'clock we entered a large lake. Never more cheeriese prospect opened on moral vision. Perhaps weeks must pass before we would find the could. About 12 o'clock we entered a large lake. Never more cheeriese prospect opened on moral vision. Perhaps weeks must pass before we would find the could. However more cheeriese prospect opened on moral vision. Perhaps weeks must pass before we would find the could. However middle problem, along the numerous bays and indentations. Eye never looked upon more magnificant excerts. Embeeomed in agreat basin scooped out amid tochis hills; surrounded by beautiful evergent trees; dotted with hills; slands; and reflecting in its pelloud bosom the deep blue of the sky—painter out amid tochis hills; surrounded by beautiful evergent trees; dotted with hitle islands; and reflecting in its pelloud bosom the deep blue of the sky—painter out am

But the departure must be made; so off we started But the departure must be made; so on home and to seek for civilization, deliverance, safety, home and friends. We shaped our course south of east, supposing that if we were in Canada that would bring us out on the Ottawa; or, if in the New York wilderness, sing that if we were in Canada that would bring us out on the Ottawa; or, if in the New York wilderness, which neither of us believed possible, that we should leave it on a direct line for Watertown. We soon found that we could only make a snail-like and mos laborious process. The bottom was soft; the bushes closely grown together and loaded with the deposits of the previous night's rain storm; and a dense mass of rubbish living the way in every direction, having fallen from the trees, never perhaps cut, since God firs planted the wilderness upon the soil. Every foot's planted the wilderness upon the soil. Every foot's progress cost as labor: and we began to appreciat the very marked uncertainty whether we should did far from the balloon or not.

After laboring on about three quarters of a mile, we

After laboring on about three quarters of a mile, we came upon a creek, the general course of which was to the north west, but exceedingly tortuous. Here we found a rude wooden trap used for catching martens; a little clearing with indications of a fire at some past time; and a half barrel, with the marks, "Mers Pork—P. M.—Montreal." This apprised us that civilized man had been upon the spot before us, and also removed whatever uncertainty we had as to being in Carada More than this—it buoyed us up in the hope, in which we were destined to marked and severe disappointment, that we were about to come upon human habitations.

habitations.

A briefdebate decided us to follow up the stream on A brief debate decided us to follow up the stream on its north side, it being much easier to walk in the grass and water along the bank, than to crowd our way through the tangled bushes, and over the underbrush. After following the creek about two miles, finding my weight uncomfortably increased—so much as to fatigue me—by saturation by water, I removed my woolen drawers and woolen socks; tore off about su increasing the bottom of my pauts, and threw away my bat, which was a senous impediment in going through the bushes. Having on only light gaiters, I retained them as protections for my feet.

Here we found a small round stick of timber, in the creek, which we both mounted, and cutting some

creek, which we both mounted, and cutting some elders, poled across the creek, landing wet enough, and somewhat "blown" upon the other side. We here left the water course, and entered a tamarack swamp. in which we very soon found a biazed path—that is, a roac marked by cutting trees—which bore to the west-ward, following the general course of the creek. There were human tracks here, but they were very old, hav-ing evidently been made in the Spring. Nevertheless, the walking was the best we had seen since leaving the balloon, and we made up our minds to follow th

We journeyed in this direction about five miles, when

We journeyed in this direction about five miles, when we suddenly struck the creek again, and upon its west side there was—could we believe our eyes!—a lumber shanty. Joy! Deliverance was at hand. Eagerly we rushed forward, expecting to meet a human welcome. Oh, misery! It was deserted, and plentiful indications existed that many storms had beaten upon it since its residents had occupied it. Here, too, we found several number roads leading into the woods; all of which we followed to their ends supposing we might find some men catting tumber. Disappointment again. All the roads terminated in those impenetrable wilds, and there was nothing to indicate human presence.

In one of these roads we found two tiny white frogs. They were the first "food" we had seen in twenty-four hours. Perhaps they were not enten—probably they were. Not hind-quiters alone; we were not dainty; for equarters, head, bones, and all. I never tasted a sweeter norsel in my life, and my companion came to the conclusion that Seyer could not have fabricated a more tempting morsel. Yet the massified, longing cry of curstonanchs was, "Givel give!—more! more! But no more dainty little frogs—not even a sanke—responded; and we went without. We thought we knew what it was to feel hungry then; we found afterward that we were only taking the first rudiments in our lesson.

ward that we were only taking the first rudiments in our lesson.

We made up our minds to lodge in the shanty all right, and, as it was evident that the creek had been used for drifting immber—probably to the Ottawa—in the merring we would build a rait, and follow its course as far as we could, living on clame and frogs on the way. Alas! It was easy to tak about clams and frogs but it was not easy to get them, as we found. I crossed on a small rait, and sent it back to Mr Haddock; but he was the heaviest man; the rait rolled heavily under him, and he was precipitated into the stream, having to swim for dear life to shore. This was very uncomfortable. We had no means of kindling a first to dry the garments of the drenched rovageur. We found in the shanty some straw that had been used by its occupants for heds. I tried to strike fire in the Indian fashion, by rubbing two sticks together, and by drawing a small piece of rope we found rapidly across a peg. ing a small piece of rope we found rapidly across a peg, but both failed; after using all my strength, I only got up a heat of about 100 degrees. So we crawled under the transport is about a said made the best of cirniled it about us, and made the best cumstances. But we were both very wet, and, as a consequence, our rest was much broken by dreadful

cold and chills.

In the morning, we took the scooped boards from the roof of the shanty, lashed four of them together with grass ropes, and started down the stream. At this place, as we afterward learned, we were within less than three miles of a cleared tract of 200 acres, in the heart of the woods, used for raising food for the lum-bermen of Gilmour & Co. If we had only been aware of the fact then, how much subsequent suffering we might have avoided.

After going about twelve rode from the shanty, we

After going about twelve rode from the sharty, we came upon a pine tree, which had fallen directly across the creek, and rendered it necessary to take our raft apart. While I was doing this, we heard two distinct shots from a gun, apparently not far distant. We shouted repeatedly with all our might, and getting our raft tegether as soon as possible, hastened down the stream, but came upon no one. We concluded then we must have been mistaken, but afterward learned the shots we heard were made by the cook of the farm,

the shots we heard were made by the cook of the larm, who was killing partidges in the woods.

After traveling about three miles down the creek, we came upon a lake. We paddled, in search of an outlet, entirely around this lake, a distance of about five miles, then found it turning to the right, about four rods from the point where we started. Entering this, after traveling about four miles, we found that we had been retracing our steps, as we came upon a signal on the bank erected to indicate the point where we had abandoned the balloon. We continued poling Sown the creek all day—weary, exhausted, almost broken down with effort—and yet seeing nothing to in-cicate any probability of relief for our sore distresses. deate any probability of felief for our sore distresses. As hight approached, a cold, trizzling rain commenced failing. But there was no life for us there: our only hope, if hope there was, was in pushing on, and still on. So the poles splashed in the water, and we crowded upon them our heavy weight, until 8j o'clock at night. Then we were obliged to stop; and, having selected on the forbidding bank a spot more favorable to be designed to the accordance to the state of selected on the forbidding bank a spot more favorable for landing than any other, we pushed our impromptu versel ashore, climbed over the clayey soil, and curied curselves up, muskrat-fashion, under a projecting and partially protecting shelf of earth—our backs poorly serving as unbrellas to shield the rest of our bodies from the storm tast would beat in upon us. And so ended the second day of our experience in the

We could not sleep. We were too weary; too chilly too sad: too arxious. Soon after 12 o clock the rait slackened, and we took advantage of the pause to pole slackened, and we took advantage of the place of policy as a short distance, when the flood-gates were reopened, and the storm beat upon us once more. Again we were obliged to stop; again we courted sleep in vain. The winds sighed mourafully through the branches of the trees, like the wailing of a funeral dirge; and the feebling rippling of the creek was in mouraful harmony with the ebbing flow of our lives and sprits. We will not stand the dreariness, nor the pressures of our could not stand the dreariness, nor the pressges of our own thoughts; so up, and off again. Daylight found us poling down the creek; dripping with water; chilled to the very marrow of our bones—pale and hollow-eyed; and with those terrible sensations of ringing in the head, dryness of the lips, and parching of the thought that pressed staryation. We had not of the throat, that precede starvation. We had not slept over an hour in the night, and only the most exslept over an hour in the night, and only the most extreme exhaustion could have insured us so much rest.
About 7 oclock, we reached a rapid half a mile in
length, bottomed with rocks. We abandoned the raft
here, but after waiking a mile found our salvation depended upon going back, and getting it down the
creek. We scon had it apart, and floated it down stick
by stick; wading up to our waits on the slippery
stones of the rapids, to deledge the timbers there.
Mr. Haddock fell three times in doing this work, at
one time breaking the compass, and rendering it completely useless. About 10j o'clock, the raft was below
the rapids, together again, and we were poling down
the stream. It was Sabbath—but in those woods,
Sabbath was eternal, and unbroken. Might it not the rapids, together again, and we were points down the stream. It was Sabbath—but in those woods, Sabbath was eternal, and unbroken. Might it not presage a rever-ending Sabbath for us I However, we dismissed glocumness, and with a prayer of thank-

che-fourth of the way around the lake, and still no signs of its outlet. We had eaten nothing but high-bush cranberries, aerid and destitute of nutriment—an injury rather than bexefit. About 7 o'clock the wind commenced blowing, and as we were on the lec-shore, we decided to travel no further that night. Se we drew our raft up on the bank, went into the woods, and lay down. We had nothing else to do. No supper trunbled our digestion. Another awful, shivering, dreary night—and a gray, hazy, comfortless meruing. We were dying, starving, perishing by inches. And yet something whispered to me that we should be saved. It seemed as if I could hear a voice telling me that I must live to cross the ocean with a baloon. And my hopes so encouraged me that I could not help singing a simple refrain.

We started on again, the sunbeams breaking for the first time in two days. Three miles progress brought us to what appeared to be the outlet of a river opening into a smaller lake. This cheered us. We began to hope we had reached a large stream. But when we reached the end—toisery!—there was no outlet—a small creek set into the lake. With hope almost gone, we started wearily back toward the large lake we had left. Mr. Haddock here began to kook upon our fate as sealed. He was brave as man could be. The thought of death had no terrors for him. But he mourned to think of the desolation of his wife and family. How little we knew what God bad in store for us! I cheered my friend as well as I could, and with great regret we turned back. We had gote but a mile when we heard the report of a could and with great regret we turned back. We had gote but a mile when we heard the report of a could be an all when we heard the report of a could be a mile when we heard the report of a could be a mile when we heard the report of a could be a mile when we heard the report of a could be a mile when we heard the report of a could be an all when we heard the report of a could be an all when we heard the report of a could be an all when we heard the

had in store for us! I cheered my friend as well as I could, and with great regret we turned back. We had gone but a mile when we heard the report of a gun, quickly succeeded by another. How the blood bounded in our veins! Hope revived within our bressts. We halloed as loudly as our feeble strength would allow us, but got no answer, and heard no other reports. We were beginning to despair again, when Mr. Haddock cailed my attention to smoke curling over the trees near the opposite shore of the lake. His sight had become dim, and he could not surely distinguish it from fog. But mine was better. I knew it came from a fire. And as I looked, ob, joy! there it came from a fire. And as I looked, ob, joy! there was a cance hauled upon the bank—though it looked like a log at first. We were strong men again. Noiselersly we paddled across fearful if the fire was that of of an uncertained Indian be might be frightened away without assisting us. The canoe was turned bottom side up on the bank. Under it were a gun, two coats, and a sack containing a dead duck. Mr. Haddock started to hunt up the owner, and I seized and commenced strip-ping the duck, intending to eat it uncooked. But that ping the duck, intending to eat it uncooked. But that was not recessary. In less than five minutes an Indian bey appeared upon the bank I addressed him first in Euglish, then in French. He answered in the latter, and naked me to follow him. I did so, hardly able to drag my bedy along. About twenty rods from the shore, amid the woods, I entered the sharty from which the smake had curled. God be praised! There was my control of the control of the sharty from t companies, conversing with a generous looking Scotch man; around him a number of athletic tumber cutters man; around him a number of athletic timber cutters; and near by, a table laden with carrots, potatoes, pork, and so forth—all the heart could wish for. The revulsion was aimest too much, but Providence was kind. Everybody can imagine the rest. At first, food had no more taste to us than chips. We ate sparingly at first, as our stomachs were able to bear, and were more tasters as we have resulted to bear, and were more tasters as we have resulted to bear, and were more ravenous as we became stronger.

Mr. La Mountain concludes with a brief account of their travel homeward.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALLOONISTS.

From The Units Herald Sth.

The missing gentlemen, John La Mountain and John A. Haddock, for whose safety such intense and painful arxiety has been fell for the past twelve days, arrived safely in Watertown on Tuesday evening. Their progress from Ottawa was marked with the most extraordinary demonstrations of rejoicing. At Ogdenaburgh a public reception was got up, at which nothing would satisfy the people but a speech from our friend Haddock, recounting the perils of the voyage and the hardships encountered in the unbroken wilderness of Canada. Leaving Ogdensburgh by the Northern Railroad for Potsdam, on their arrival at that place an immense crowd who had got wind of their coming, greated them at the depot. Here, too, Haddock made a speech. Mr. La Mountain was so much exhausted by the privations of his journey that he was unable to speak. At Canlon, Gouverneur, Antwerp, and Evans's Mills, similar demonstrations took place. At Antwerp, the joy of the people at the safe return of the voyagers found voice in the thurder of cannon, and other demonstrations of rejoicing. Mr. Phelps, the Superintendent of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad who was on the train, kindly gave permission to delay the cars five mirutes at each station, in order to allow the people to satisfy their curiosity, and express their congratulations at the fortunate recovery of the aeronauts. to satisfy their curiosity, and express their congratua-tions at the fortunate recovery of the aeronauts.

It remained for Watertown to clap the climax of this series of evations. Hundreds, yea thousands of people througed around the station on the arrival of the train—bonfires shot up a broad glare, sky rockets sailed on fiery wings through the sky—cannon belched forth the immoderate joy of the people over the safe vector, of their features. return of their favorites. In return of their lavolities. In front of the Woodrain House our voyagets were seized by friendly hands and fairly carried into the house, where a general congratulation took place. Hundreds rushed to grasp the aeronauts by the hand, and to express the joy over the return. We never witnessed so great an enthusiasm in any crowd.

After spendiling a few minutes with his family, in the

asm in any crowd.

After spending a few minutes with his family, in the parler of the Woodruff House, another demand was made upon Mr. Haddock. Washington Hall was crowded almost to suffocation by friends who were eager to hear from his lips some account of the voyage. The meeting had been organized by the appointment of the Hon. C. B. Hoard as Chairman.

When Mesers. La Mountain and Haddock appeared was the steep long, continued any large greated them.

When Mesers. La Mountain and Haddock appeared upon the stage, long-continued appliance greated them. Mr. Haddock then spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, recounting the incidents of his perilous journeyings, in substance as printed. Many times during the reheared of the doubts and fears which weighed down upon the spirits of the brave neronauts in the midet of the dense wilderness, the audience were moved to tears. It was, indeed, touching, and the tale drew from many a heart the keenest sympathy. The valve of the balloon, and part of the name Atlantic ways exhibited, heing all the remnants of the excellent. were exhibited, being all the remnants of the excellent air ship that had been brought back. Mesers, La Mcuntain and Haddock appeared so

Mesers. In action and handless appeared much changed in appearance that their best friends scarcely recognized them at first. They had no time for a change of appearel, and it may well be supposed that they looked decidedly rusty. La Mountain lost his hat on the first day; Haddock was so unfortunate as his hat on the hist day, haddook was to be accommode as to part with the last remnant of his pants in some of the thickest of brambles he had passed through, and he had through necessity substituted a coarse pair of linsey-woodsey breeches, peculiar to the trappers of the Hudson's Bay Company. They looked decidedly haggard and careworn, and the fact that each had a beard of a fortnight's growth, did not particularly add to their personal a fractions.

ther personal a tractions. In personal conversation with La Mountain, he ex-In personal conversation with La Mountain, he expressed to us his admiration for the bold and energetic conduct of Mr. Haddock throughout the trying scenes they passed through. He declared that Haddock never faltered, but held bravely out to the last with a countage truly remarkable. He also expressed his profound gratitude to the people of Watertown and Jefferson County generally, for the many manifestations of friendship and kindness displayed in his behalf.

The entire damage by the loss of the balloon, both actual and propective, is over \$3,000. Mr. La Mountain received about \$1.00 from the receipts of the meet-

ain received about \$150 from the receipts of the meeting at Washington Hall.

See for Member of Assembly from the Second District. The steamboat Red Jacket, of the Elizabethport ine, while entering her slip at pier No. 3 North River, on Thursday morning, was driven by the force

WESTCHESTER COUSTY .- The Republican Conven-

tion at Port Chester, yesterday, nominated James S.

of the north-west gale against the bulkhead, and damaged to the extent of about \$500.

The British Government will Protect Nicaracia against the Fillingsters.—The following is a special dispatch to The N. Y. Times:

"Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859.

"Lord Lyon the British Plenipotentiary, had a protect distribute with Secretary Casa to-day, in regard to the departure of the Nicaragua expedition. He apported by Argana by Government to protect Nicaragua for the justice Argana by Government to protect Nicaragua expedition. The justice Magnata invasion.

nonreed the determination of his Geverament to pro-tect Nicaragua by force against invasion. The light and propriety of this course is recognized by the Gov-ernment of the United States; and therefore a tele-graphic dispatch was at once expedited to the Com-mander of the British squadron, directing sim to land such force as may be required for the expulsion of the fillibusters, should they succeed in effecting a landing."

SUICIDE OF CHAS. M. LEUPP.

The community was shocked yesterday morning by the intelligence that Mr. Chas. M. Leupp, a leading leather merchant in the Swamp, had committed selfdestruction. This melancholy event occurred at his residence, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Madison avenue. On Wednesday afternoon he left his store at the usual hour, apparently depressed in mint, and went home to dinner. He dired in company with two of his daughters, the third being absent from the city, and his friend, Mr. Wes. F. Cook of Genera, N, Y., who casually called, and, at his very urgent request, sat down at the table. Mr. Cook noticed that his host was unusually reserved in his demeanor, and seemed to be seized every now and then with fits of abstraction, during which he looked at the ceiling, and then down upon the table, with a vacant

Dinner over, the young ladies withdrew to their

sitting-room, and Mr. Leupp walked hurrledly to and fro in an aimless way, going now into this room, then into that, and sometimes pacing the hall with uneven strides, several times going to Mr. Cook, and urging him to remain. Although he knew him to be a man of extremely nervous excitability, upon whose mind trifling troubles made a great impression, yet Mr. Cook, from his peculiar wildness of manner, resolved to stay least anything should happen; but never suspecting, however, for a moment that he meditated say harm to bimself. Presently Mr. Leppp went into the room where his daughters were sitting, and, putting his arms around their necks, kissed them with strange, passionate fervor, and suddenly went out again. This was about 6 o'cleek in the evening. He went at once to his dressing-room, and seating himself in a chair, opezed his vest, took a double-barreled fowling-piece, which he kept loaded with shot, and placing the muzzle to his breast, he touched off the trigger with the ramrod and blew his heart to atoms. He fell prone upon the floor, dead. Mr. Cook and the daughters of Mr. Leupp, hearing the report, hurried into the room, but all was over. Friends of the deceased were sent for, and remained

in the house all night. Yesterday, at the inquest held by Coroner Schirmer, it became evident that Mr. Leupp had been laboring under fits of mental aberration for some time past. He was a man of nervous and excitable temperament, and subject to intervals of severe mental depression. For the past five or six weeks these have increased in frequency, and have been attended by strange halluminations, which aroused the suspicions of his friends in regard to his espity. At times, Mr. Leupp fancied that his house was unsafe, and would tumble down on his head. He also fancied that he was the object of some mysterious conspiracy, and on one occasion insisted that two policemen were hid in his bouse all night to watch his movements. But a few days ago, while riding down town in the cars with his brother-in-law, Mr. D. W. Lee, he observed two policemen on an opposite seat, and whispered in slarm to his companion they were dogging his footsteps. Even when the policemen left the car, Mr. Lenpp was not at ease. His suspicions immediately fell upon another passenger, who, he declared, was a policeman in disguise. There was nothing in Mr. Laupp's social, personal, or business relations that could authorize such a singular TESTIMONY OF DECEASED'S PARTNER.

TESTIMONY OF DECEASED'S PARTNER.

D. Williamson Lee sworn—I can the partner and brother in law of the deceased; he was the hisband of my decessed half sider: I am thirty-two sears of age; I have been in partnership with Mr. Leapp about flutteen year, during most of which time I have resided in the satte house; we were almost always together, and wore in terms of uncommon intimacy and condicative, like brothers, having been brought up together, during the partnership with a partner of the partner isfied that he was completely many of Bloomingdale, on Sunday; rephysician, Br. A. V. Williams of Bloomingdale, on Sunday; repaired to him the facts, and expressed my conviction that Leupp was insate, and requested him to spend Menday afternoon and evening with him in a friendly way, but with the object of coming to a medical certainty of his basanity, which from these fatts the Doctor thought must be the case. I told the Doctor that I should immediately place Mr. Leopp under restaint, which of course I could not do without a medical certificate there was nothing in the feets of Mr. Leopp's personal, family, solial, respect, or commercial condition, so far as I am aware, to justice the second of the condition, so far as I am aware, to justice the second of the condition, so far as I am aware, to justice the second of the condition, so far as I am aware, to justice the second of the condition of the second of the the Doctor thought must be the case; I to should immediately place Mr. Leupp und course I could not do without a medical nothing in the feets of Mr. Leupp's per property, or commercial condition, so far a tify any apprehension or distress on his par TESTIMONY OF MR. COOK.
William F. Cook, aworn says-1 am 44 years of age; reside in

William F. Cook, swern says—I am 44 years of age; reside in Geneva; am is no sutive business; have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Leupp for eight or nine years; it has been his labit to spend considerable time at Geneva with his daughters and Mrs. Leup am on a visit to New York at present; come here two weeks ago; am a guest of Mr. D. W. Lees at Fordham during the formight have seen Mr. Leupp five or six times, always in the city, on the day of his death I came to his house about 50 yellock; was left by the train by which I expected to go to Fordham, stopped there for the next train, found Mr. Leupp at dimer, all had dired already, but I took a seat at the babes and emgaged in nonverseitor; he invited me to take a gisse of six: I said, "Your health Mr. Leupp," to which he made no response, he heat his brow end sixted; there was no numbral expression in his face; I thought it strange; he said that I had bether stop, and unged me to do so; he then went into the library, and afterward returned to the disting-room; I then went with one of the young ladies to the garden and collected a bougete, with which I returned; Mr. Leupp in the mean time had been up amirs and charged his cost; he then shut the window violently, and urged me argin to ray, which I felt I ought to do; he then went up stairs, and shortly afterward I went up with the young ladies went to another room, where his your menced rewing, Mr. Leupp his Mr. Leupp his went on the house when they can menced rewing in the proposition of the coon, where his your ladies went to another room, where his your ladies went to anot

orratural in the last degree; I was the only man in the house when Mr. Leupp's death occurred.

Affred Underhill, sworm, says—I knew Mr. Leupp in his lifetime; Dr. Leuflow being absent, I was called to Mr. Leupp's house about 6 | works in the swenting; I came and mer Mr. Cock, and with him went to Mr. Leupp's room; I found him dead: I saw the wound, but did not remove also including; since then, I have been present at a post mortem examination; the cause of his death, undoubledly, was a charge of gour shot passing through his breast and nearly severing it, satisfing instantaneous death.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SHEPHERD ENAPP.

Shepherd Knapp, sworn—I was a partner of Mr. Oddson Lee, father of Mr. Leupp; I have known Mr. Leupp intimately, and, I was yas, I have been his confidential friend; I have soon life. Leupp frequently during the last five or six weeks, and my view of his case corresponds examiny with that of Mr. Lee, who has been examined; there was pointing, to my knowledge, in the mercartile business, personal, or other relations of Mr. Leupp, has mercartile business, personal, or other relations of Mr. Leupp, labored.

THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

labored.

THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Geo. B. Bouton, M. D. being duly sworn, deposes and says—I have made a post more an examination of the body of Chiss M. Leupp, now lying at this none; I found this lying upon his back limbs extended, across by his side, forearm and hands extended over the chest, presenting a natural and quiet notice, according to the laboration of the l Lempp, now by ing at this bonnes; I found him lying upon his back, and by his side, forearm and hands extended over the chest, presenting a natural and quiet position; upon his right side was lying his named of a double-barrel que, the gus to which it belonged by in upon his left after the vest was thrown open, but the rest of his appear? Ind not been disturbed; upon the left ego of his pathalorus, shout the center of the thigh, were four large spots of blood; I found a gan-shot wound in the left add of the body, the point of estimate being anmediately above the sight rib, two and a half inches from the modian line, involving the sixth and seventh ribs and bear, ushed was very extensivaly lacerated; the long, and the stift, seventh, and that ribs posteriorly, were fractured; and the left early of the thorax contained a large quantity of complianed blood; the other cugan of the body presented a generally normal appearance; the purchet wound was the cause of death, which wound, from the beauty of the cause of death, which wound, from recordings, I infer was caused by himself, he being in a sitting position at the time of its indiction.

This concluded the total indiction.

This concluded the toatimony, and the case was submitted to the Jury, who after a short deliberation ren-

"That the deceased came to his death by a gan-abot | ceptors. No arrests were made.

wound, at his own hand, while laboring under fixed de-(Signed) George T. Trimble, O. D. F. Grant, P. K. Knapp, Henry 8 Pierson, Edward F. Young, Abram M. Conrons

Mr. Leupp was a native of New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey, of Germm descent on the eide of the father, who was a member of the Moravian fraternity, and derived his origin from the little community of that persuasion established at Neuwied on the Rhine. He came to New-York in early youth, as a clark of Glideon Lee, whose daughter he married, afterward becoming his partner and fluxly his successor in business. He was 52 years of age, and had been a wido rec for the past 18 years.

By his sagacity and careful attention to business h had acquired a large fortune. For some years be had been relieved from the severer labors of the commercial firm of which he was the head, to the great edvantage of hie health and spirits, centeating himself with a general superintendence of its affairs, and indulging himself in excursions to different parts of the country, and now and then a visit to the Old World. Of late, however, the death of one of his partners, and the illness of another, had compelled him, though reluctantly, to return to the daily and close application to business in which his early life was passed. This was observed, after a time, to have a most unfaverable effect upon his spirits, and finally, a very short period before his death, various circumstances occurred in his conduct and his manner of viewing things, which made his friends anxious concerning the souponess of his mind. The event has more than justified all their anxieties.

Mr. Leupp was not only endowed with fortung but also with a disposition which led him to make a gen-erous use of it. He was one of the founders of the Erie Railroad, to which he contributed largely in a financial point of view. As a manager of the House of Refuge, he took great interest in the success of that institution, devoting much of his time to be service. In the Mechanics' Bank, the Tradesment Bank, and kindred institutions, he was Director, and carried great influence with his coursel. Although living a very active life, he nevertheless found time to cultivate his love of art, and has left behind him a very fine collection of paintings by American artiste. Itis literary endowments were of no common order, and he numbered among his friends and associates some of the most distinguished men of letters in the city. His unhappy and untimely death has cast a gloom over a very large circle of devoted friends. This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 23 Medison avenue.

# ARREST OF A MURDERESS.

Margaret Sheridan, the young woman who stabbed Michael Cornellus on Sunday night, was arrested last vening at the Village of Yonkers, by Officers Jourian and Giegan of the Sixth Police Precinct. It will e remembered that Cornelius was found in the cellarway of a miserable old rockery on Baxter street, with a frightful stab in his left breast, and conveyed in an ir sersible condition to the New-York Hospital.

Cornelius subsequently came to his senses, but was enable to give any account of himself or of the person who stabbed him. He lingered until Wednesday night, when death relieved him of his sufferings. Capt, Dowling of the Sixth Precinct, with several of his men, at once set to work to ascertain who committed the deed, and from some facts that came to their knowledge in the course of the investigation, they were led to suspect a woman named Margaret Steridan. She had been heard to say that Correlius had robbed her of 75 cents, and that she would have his life, or words to that effect,

Search was made for Margaret, but she could as where be found in the city, and none of her acquaintances had any knowledge of her whereabouts. Too dea anggested itself to Captain Dowling of hunting through the intelligence offices, and, after about twenty or more of these establishments had been examired, information was obtained that a woman answering Margaret's description had been sent to service on Monday morning, in the family of Mr.

Copcut at Yorkville.
Officers Jourdan and Giegan were dispatched thither, but as they were known to Masgaret, their movements required great caution. After some delay, they gained access to Mr. Copcut's place, and to their surprise, found the accused busily engaged in the kitchen. She bad engaged with Mr. C. under a different name, and it was only by a slight description of her person that she was traced thithen. Margaret was immediately arrested and brought to the city, arriving here last night at II o'clock, when she was locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-Prouse.

The accused confessed that she stabled Cornelius. and offered as a justification that he robbed her of eventy-five cents. She said she was a the robbery was committed, but that she knew Cornelius robbed her, and she was determined to be even with him.

Cornelius, with his dying breath, declared he did not rob Margaret, and knew nothing of the matter,

and did not even know where she was. The accused seems to be a woman of strong passions great determination, and has less than ordinary intelgence. She is 34 years of age, and a domestic by

occupation. An inquest will be held to-day at the Sixth Ward Station House upon the body of Cornellas.

IMPORTANT MEASURES IN THE STREET-CLEANING DEFARTMENT.—City Inspector Delavan has concluded arrangements with Ribt. A. Smith, esq., proprietor of the street-sweeping machines, to have all the and one or two of the leading cross streets up town, and all the streets below the City Hall, swept twice, week instead of once, as herotofore, with the patent machines now used nightly on Broadway. The new arrangement is to commence on Monday, and the expease is not to exceed that of the present plan. The Mayor and Controller have been conferred with, and are favorable to the experiment. Mr. Smith has contracted to do the work at from \$1 to \$30 per avenue, each sweeping, and the total expense to the city will be about \$2,600 weekly. The following are the principal streets named in the contract:

the principal streets named in the contract:

First, Second and Third avenue to Forty second street. Fourth, avenue to Rallroad Dept. Title, Skith, Severit and Elgan avenue to Rallroad Dept. Title, Skith, Severit and Elgan avenue to Forty second street. Tenth avenue to Thirty second street. Latengton avenue to Forty-second street. Avenues A. B. and C. the whole drange. Bowery to Fourth avenue. Fourthant street, the whole length. Hudeon street, the whole length. Hudeon street, the whole length. West street, accurate the street, the whole length. Greenwich whole length. Second street, the whole length. Centre street, the whole length. Recentich avenue, the whole length. The second length of the whole length. The second length of the whole length from the street, the whole length. The second length of the whole length from the street, the whole length from the street. The street is the whole length from the street, the whole length from the street. The street is the whole length from the street. The street is the whole length from the street is the street at the street is the street at the street is the street at the whole length. The street is the street is the street in the street is the street in the street is the street in the street in the street is the street in the street in the street in the street is the street in the street in the street in the street in the street is the street in the street

It is frankly conferred by the Coy Inspector that though the old contracts require the aweeping of most of the up-town streets once a week, the work has not and carnot be done as often as that, for the money paid. Generally these streets have been swept ac oftener than once a month. It. Smith says that he will demonstrate his punctuality by commancing and continuing to do the work regularly twice a week, for which purpose he has already expended \$6,000 in the purchase of machines, horses, carts, and other implements. He has every confidence in his ability to give full satisfaction, and asks only a fair triel. The number of machines with which he proposes to do the work is eight. With these he will employ in all about 120 men.

Heretofore the availal expense of street cleaning in the City of New-York has been from \$350,000 to \$480,000. At the weekly expanse above estimated, viz. \$2,000, the annual expense of cleaning the streets contracted for by Mr. Smith will be \$104,000, which leaves from \$246,000 to \$196,000 to clean those ask included in his contract.

COUNTERFEITS. - Counterfeit \$1 bills on the Central Bank of Middletown, Con., and \$5 bills, on the Pomberton Bank of Boston were put in circulation last night in this city and Brooklyn, but found fow so-